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*South Dakota*

# Labor Bulletin

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## In retrospect: the '80s labor market

### It all starts with people

It seems that lately everything is being looked at as "a decade in review"--from the top 40 rock 'n roll hits to the top news stories in the nation. Not to be left out of the action, the South Dakota Labor Bulletin is taking its turn and is reviewing the state's labor market during the '80s.

Such a review should begin with a look at the number of people involved in the labor market, which in turn begins with population levels. Population projections indicate that South Dakota's population increased roughly 3.5 percent over the decade--from a 1980 Census count of 690,768 to a projected 1989 population of approximately 715,000.

More significant than this modest increase in population are the changes which have been noted in the makeup of the population. The declining number of youth and the aging of the population have been two of the most signficant factors. Based on projections, the number of South Dakotans under the age of 16 dropped 3.4 percent over the decade. A declining youth population is significant since young people are normally the largest group of new labor force entrants.

The growing 65 + population (increasing 10.6 percent over the decade) is also signficant to the size of the labor force, since it means that more people are leaving the labor force due to retirement. However, the aging of the population has also meant an increase in "prime age workers," with growth of 27.0 percent among those ages 25 to 49 over the decade.

### Growth in urban areas

Also of major significance are the population changes within the state, specifically growth in urban areas. Comparing 1980 population levels to 1988 levels, Minnehaha County itself enjoyed an increase of 14.7 percent, with neighboring Lincoln County gaining 6.9 percent. Pennington County and its neighboring counties of Meade and Lawrence noted increases of 16.5 percent, 14.4 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively. The population of those five counties grew 4.4 times faster from 1980 to 1988 than the state's population as a whole.

Although population trends are closely tied to labor market trends, labor force participation has more direct ties. The Census showed that 62.3 percent of the civilian, non-institutionalized population age 16 years and older was in the labor force in 1980 (meaning that they were either employed or actively seeking employment). In 1988 (the most recent year for which this data is available), the labor force participation rate was 68.9 percent. So not only did South Dakota's population increase over the decade, but that portion of the population which participates in the labor force also increased.

Probably the most important increase in labor force participation occurred among women, whose labor force participation rate rose from just 50.3 percent in 1980 to 60.2 percent in 1988. The rapid entry of women into the labor force during the 1970s (with a participation rate of just 39.1 percent in 1970) continued into the 80s. Several factors were related to the increasing labor force participation of women in the '80s, such as an increasing number of dual-income households, an increasing number of female-headed households, and an increasing desire among many women to pursue careers.

Another important component of the labor force in the 1980s was youth (ages 16-19). Although the number of people ages 16-19 decreased over the decade (dropping from 56,025 in 1980 to a projected 42,500 in 1989), a higher proportion of the group is working now than in the beginning of the decade. In 1980, the labor force participation rate of

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those 16-19 was 53.7 percent. In 1988, the most recent year for which data is available, their participation rate was 61.3 percent.

Much of the increase in the labor force participation of these young workers is related to increases in the retail trade and services industries, as such establishments as department store chains, malls and fast food restaurant chains opened in the state during the 80s. Those types of businesses provided youth with employment opportunities, since the evening and weekend hours allow for scheduling around other responsibilities such as school. In fact, many businesses came to rely on young workers as a source of labor.

By the end of the decade, an average of 361,000 people were in South Dakota's labor force. In 1980, the labor force was 335,000. That's an increase of 7.8 percent in the number of South Dakotans either employed or actively seeking employment over the decade. With the exception of a period of stability from 1984 to 1985 and a recession-related drop from 1981 to 1982, South Dakota's labor force noted growth each year in the decade.

## Trends in nonfarm employment

South Dakota's nonfarm employment in 1989 stood at 274,900 in 1989, 15.5 percent (or 36,900 jobs) higher than it did in 1980. Nonfarm employment got out of the starting gate a little slowly in the decade, noting declines in the first two years of the decade under the weight of recessions. But the state made up for lost time during the rest of the decade and noted increases in nonfarm employment each year.

## The services boom

That growth was found largely in the manufacturing; retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate and services industries. Like nationally, the '80s in South Dakota could be considered the services decade. As society became more dependent on the vast array of services available, this industry flourished. In not one year from 1980 to 1989 did this industry note a decline in South Dakota. In 1980, there were 50,300 nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in this industry. By 1989, this industry accounted for 67,100 jobs, an increase of 33.4 percent over the decade.

## From video rentals to tanning salons

In some cases this growth was in new areas, among services that, for the most part, had not been available before. For example, physical fitness centers, video rental stores and public relations services made their presence known in the '80s. In addition, there were other types of services businesses in which the majority of employers started after 1980. Some examples are full service car washes, building maintenance and cleaning services, video arcades, home health care services and computer services. In other cases, additional services or lines which businesses added during the 1980s contributed to their growth. For example, part of the growth in beauty shops was due to the emergence of tanning salons.

The retail trade industry noted an employment increase of 6,600 (or 13.9 percent) over the decade, increasing from a 1980 level of 47,600 to a 1989 level of 54,200. Here again, some of the growth was simply due to new technology. For example, the '80s brought the addition of computer stores to this industry and to the state. In other cases, changing shopping patterns and an increasing demand for convenience among shoppers contributed to employment growth. For example, many food stores and department stores added such features as pharmacies, optometry shops and longer hours--which meant a need for additional workers.

Other retail businesses which gained popularity and employment during the '80s include convenience stores and restaurants (including fast-food restaurants and specialty stores like frozen yogurt stands). Here again, expanding product lines were a credit to employment levels in this industry. For example, gift balloons helped raise employment levels in florist shops during the 1980s.

## Smokestacks really smoked

The manufacturing industry added the third largest number of nonfarm wage and salaried jobs over the decade in the state, as the industrialization of the '70s slowed but continued. Employment in this industry in 1989 was 31,700, 21.5 percent higher than in 1980. Over the decade of the '70s, there were fluctuations in manufacturing employment. In the earlier years, many labor-intensive firms opened businesses in multiple locations, at least partly to capitalize on the labor availability of women who were entering the labor force. But by the end of the decade, many of those businesses were closed or had consolidated.

As manufacturing firms became more established by the 1980s, this industry became more capital-intensive and somewhat more settled--with substantial increases in the number of larger firms (250-499 employees).

Globalizing of the economy

The close ties which those firms have to national and international markets, along with the liberalization of banking laws, pushed South Dakota's labor market into a more national-based economy in the '80s. Until the '80s, South Dakota's labor market had been fairly insulated from national economic trends. But the '80s brought winds of change on that front. Before the 1980s, South Dakotans saved, invested and borrowed at the same institution in their local community. During the 1980s, residents invested nationally and internationally, and discovered what the term "prime rate" meant when borrowing money.

With the ties to the national economy greatly strengthening in the '80s, the state also became more susceptible to national recessions--which have been discussed as being rather brutal to the state in the first years of the decade.

Finance, insurance and real estate became a contender

The finance, insurance and real estate industry noted the greatest percentage increase in nonfarm employment over the decade. Employment in that industry in 1989 stood at 15,700, 41.4 percent higher than in 1980. Deregulation in the finance industry proved to be a real bright spot for the state, with the location and expansion of business credit agencies.

'80s not the decade for construction

The construction industry was the only one which ended the decade at a substantially lower employment level than what it began with. Construction employment in 1989 averaged 10,100, compared to 10,700 in 1980. Construction employment in the state has not again reached peaks hit in the 60s during the building of the earthen dams on the Missouri River; and was even lower in the 80s than in the '70s, due largely to the completion of the bulk of Interstate 29. This industry changed over the decade from one dominated by medium and very large sized firms to one characterized by smaller construction firms, as the high cost of doing business in a seasonal environment took its toll on the larger firms.

Employment in the remaining major industries noted very minimal employment changes (less than 4.0 percent) during the decade.

Nonfarm employment levels of the state's individual counties over the decade further highlight the growth enjoyed by South Dakota's urban centers. Nonfarm employment in Minnehaha County increased 30.0 percent from 1980 to 1989, accounting for one out of every four nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in the state by the decade's end. Pennington County also noted substantial growth in nonfarm employment over the decade, 23.8 percent. Like with population levels, those counties clustered around Sioux Falls and Rapid City also noted healthy growth. Lincoln County's nonfarm employment level stood 18.4 percent higher in 1989 than it did in 1980. Meanwhile, Meade and Lawrence counties' nonfarm employment levels increased 16.9 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively, over the decade.

## Additions to Labor Bulletin

This first publication of 1990 data comes with a few changes in the nonfarm wage and salary employment tables. Several line items were added to the table on statewide South Dakota nonfarm employment (page 6), and there were slight name changes in some industries. The new line items are: goods producing, service producing, and hotels/motels and amusements. Goods producing is simply a sum of mining, construction and manufacturing. Service producing is a sum of transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services; and government. Some of the name changes in the statewide table are depository institutions instead of banking, and nondepository institutions instead of credit agencies other than banks.

The tables of nonfarm employment for the Rapid City and Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are also sporting the new goods producing and service producing line items.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | January 1990 (1) | | | | January 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 123,293,000 | 116,037,000 | 7,256,000 | 5.9(3) | 122,095,000 | 114,786,000 | 7,309,000 | 6.0(3) |
| South Dakota | 349,500 | 334,400 | 15,100 | 4.3 | 349,700 | 332,300 | 17,500 | 5.0 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 73,032 | 70,564 | 2,468 | 3.4 | 74,624 | 71,196 | 3,428 | 4.6 |
| Rapid City MSA | 39,312 | 37,521 | 1,791 | 4.6 | 38,329 | 36,318 | 2,011 | 5.2 |
| Aurora | 1,355 | 1,332 | 23 | 1.7 | 1,381 | 1,350 | 31 | 2.2 |
| Beadle | 8,776 | 8,515 | 261 | 3.0 | 9,166 | 8,754 | 412 | 4.5 |
| Bennett | 1,616 | 1,556 | 60 | 3.7 | 1,515 | 1,482 | 33 | 2.2 |
| Bon Homme | 3,362 | 3,302 | 60 | 1.8 | 3,234 | 3,203 | 31 | 1.0 |
| Brookings | 14,559 | 13,873 | 686 | 4.7 | 14,591 | 13,802 | 789 | 5.4 |
| Brown | 19,429 | 18,259 | 1,170 | 6.0 | 20,544 | 19,098 | 1,446 | 7.0 |
| Brule | 2,620 | 2,550 | 70 | 2.7 | 2,631 | 2,498 | 133 | 5.1 |
| Buffalo | 441 | 420 | 21 | 4.8 | 441 | 404 | 37 | 8.4 |
| Butte | 3,396 | 3,233 | 163 | 4.8 | 3,447 | 3,239 | 208 | 6.0 |
| Campbell | 1,037 | 997 | 40 | 3.9 | 1,051 | 1,002 | 49 | 4.7 |
| Charles Mix | 3,589 | 3,433 | 156 | 4.3 | 3,613 | 3,440 | 173 | 4.8 |
| Clark | 1,844 | 1,749 | 95 | 5.2 | 1,841 | 1,710 | 131 | 7.1 |
| Clay | 6,984 | 6,645 | 339 | 4.9 | 6,944 | 6,652 | 292 | 4.2 |
| Codington | 12,217 | 11,626 | 591 | 4.8 | 12,055 | 11,457 | 598 | 5.0 |
| Corson | 1,371 | 1,253 | 118 | 8.6 | 1,483 | 1,293 | 190 | 12.8 |
| Custer | 3,034 | 2,922 | 112 | 3.7 | 3,094 | 2,910 | 184 | 5.9 |
| Davison | 9,474 | 9,143 | 331 | 3.5 | 9,297 | 8,912 | 385 | 4.1 |
| Day | 3,231 | 3,047 | 184 | 5.7 | 3,229 | 3,031 | 198 | 6.1 |
| Deuel | 2,177 | 2,042 | 135 | 6.2 | 2,172 | 2,056 | 116 | 5.3 |
| Dewey | 2,139 | 1,923 | 216 | 10.1 | 1,956 | 1,791 | 165 | 8.4 |
| Douglas | 1,531 | 1,487 | 44 | 2.9 | 1,580 | 1,519 | 61 | 3.9 |
| Edmunds | 2,009 | 1,906 | 103 | 5.1 | 2,060 | 1,909 | 151 | 7.3 |
| Fall River | 3,307 | 3,121 | 186 | 5.6 | 3,262 | 3,099 | 163 | 5.0 |
| Faulk | 1,068 | 1,054 | 14 | 1.3 | 1,088 | 1,074 | 14 | 1.3 |
| Grant | 4,259 | 4,068 | 191 | 4.5 | 4,177 | 3,955 | 222 | 5.3 |
| Gregory | 2,238 | 2,136 | 102 | 4.6 | 2,223 | 2,131 | 92 | 4.1 |
| Haakon | 1,167 | 1,135 | 32 | 2.7 | 1,146 | 1,095 | 51 | 4.5 |
| Hamlin | 2,320 | 2,211 | 109 | 4.7 | 2,309 | 2,168 | 141 | 6.1 |
| Hand | 1,957 | 1,887 | 70 | 3.6 | 1,871 | 1,828 | 43 | 2.3 |
| Hanson | 1,561 | 1,491 | 70 | 4.5 | 1,440 | 1,379 | 61 | 4.2 |
| Harding | 775 | 752 | 23 | 3.0 | 729 | 719 | 10 | 1.4 |
| Hughes | 8,352 | 8,082 | 270 | 3.2 | 8,468 | 8,189 | 279 | 3.3 |
| Hutchinson | 4,114 | 3,960 | 154 | 3.7 | 4,187 | 3,948 | 239 | 5.7 |
| Hyde | 903 | 866 | 37 | 4.1 | 888 | 831 | 57 | 6.4 |
| Jackson | 1,522 | 1,457 | 65 | 4.3 | 1,446 | 1,393 | 53 | 3.7 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | January 1990 (1) | | | | January 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,220 | 1,162 | 58 | 4.8 | 1,156 | 1,142 | 14 | 1.2 |
| Jones | 593 | 535 | 58 | 9.8 | 605 | 525 | 80 | 13.2 |
| Kingsbury | 2,682 | 2,587 | 95 | 3.5 | 2,761 | 2,606 | 155 | 5.6 |
| Lake | 5,054 | 4,745 | 309 | 6.1 | 5,023 | 4,774 | 249 | 5.0 |
| Lawrence | 11,249 | 10,691 | 558 | 5.0 | 10,738 | 10,106 | 632 | 5.9 |
| Lincoln | 7,024 | 6,749 | 275 | 3.9 | 7,133 | 6,825 | 308 | 4.3 |
| Lyman | 1,482 | 1,415 | 67 | 4.5 | 1,468 | 1,386 | 82 | 5.6 |
| McCook | 2,819 | 2,679 | 140 | 5.0 | 2,786 | 2,635 | 151 | 5.4 |
| McPherson | 1,440 | 1,361 | 79 | 5.5 | 1,431 | 1,358 | 73 | 5.1 |
| Marshall | 2,317 | 2,180 | 137 | 5.9 | 2,225 | 2,111 | 114 | 5.1 |
| Meade | 8,623 | 8,206 | 417 | 4.8 | 8,962 | 8,446 | 516 | 5.8 |
| Mellette | 765 | 707 | 58 | 7.6 | 798 | 741 | 57 | 7.1 |
| Miner | 1,750 | 1,685 | 65 | 3.7 | 1,527 | 1,482 | 45 | 2.9 |
| Minnehaha | 73,032 | 70,564 | 2,468 | 3.4 | 74,624 | 71,196 | 3,428 | 4.6 |
| Moody | 3,157 | 2,983 | 174 | 5.5 | 3,191 | 3,010 | 181 | 5.7 |
| Pennington | 39,312 | 37,521 | 1,791 | 4.6 | 38,329 | 36,318 | 2,011 | 5.2 |
| Perkins | 2,355 | 2,295 | 60 | 2.5 | 2,237 | 2,174 | 63 | 2.8 |
| Potter | 1,389 | 1,356 | 33 | 2.4 | 1,382 | 1,351 | 31 | 2.2 |
| Roberts | 4,467 | 4,165 | 302 | 6.8 | 4,412 | 4,071 | 341 | 7.7 |
| Sanborn | 1,006 | 980 | 26 | 2.6 | 1,071 | 1,008 | 63 | 5.9 |
| Shannon | 2,078 | 1,920 | 158 | 7.6 | 2,255 | 2,076 | 179 | 7.9 |
| Spink | 3,459 | 3,338 | 121 | 3.5 | 3,453 | 3,357 | 96 | 2.8 |
| Stanley | 1,431 | 1,347 | 84 | 5.9 | 1,453 | 1,369 | 84 | 5.8 |
| Sully | 752 | 727 | 25 | 3.3 | 725 | 707 | 18 | 2.5 |
| Todd | 2,833 | 2,614 | 219 | 7.7 | 2,657 | 2,482 | 175 | 6.6 |
| Tripp | 3,360 | 3,211 | 149 | 4.4 | 3,193 | 3,093 | 100 | 3.1 |
| Turner | 3,966 | 3,806 | 160 | 4.0 | 3,834 | 3,653 | 181 | 4.7 |
| Union | 5,212 | 4,923 | 289 | 5.5 | 5,142 | 4,861 | 281 | 5.5 |
| Walworth | 2,829 | 2,708 | 121 | 4.3 | 2,832 | 2,691 | 141 | 5.0 |
| Yankton | 10,985 | 10,736 | 249 | 2.3 | 10,708 | 10,359 | 349 | 3.3 |
| Ziebach | 1,079 | 1,018 | 61 | 5.7 | 1,079 | 1,022 | 57 | 5.3 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

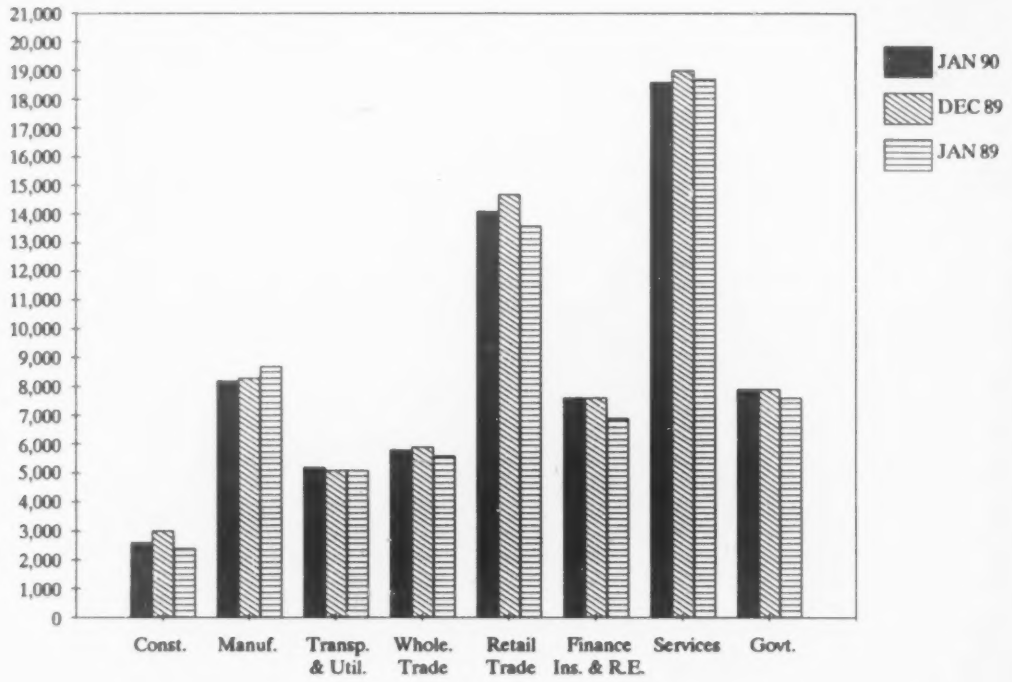
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 270,300 | 277,400 | 262,800 | -2.6 | 2.9 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 208,600 | 214,000 | 202,000 | -2.5 | 3.3 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 42,100 | 43,400 | 41,400 | -3.0 | 1.7 |
| MINING | 2,600 | 2,700 | 2,500 | -3.7 | 4.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 8,200 | 9,400 | 7,700 | -12.8 | 6.5 |
| MANUFACTURING | 31,200 | 31,300 | 31,100 | -0.3 | 0.3 |
| Durable Goods | 17,600 | 17,700 | 17,700 | -0.6 | -0.6 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 10,600 | 10,600 | 10,900 | .0 | -2.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,600 | 13,600 | 13,400 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,100 | 7,300 | 7,100 | -2.7 | 0.0 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3,000 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 228,300 | 234,000 | 221,400 | -2.4 | 3.1 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,000 | 13,300 | 13,100 | -2.3 | -0.8 |
| Transportation | 7,700 | 7,900 | 7,700 | -2.5 | 0.0 |
| Communication | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,100 | -3.2 | -3.2 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TRADE | 71,700 | 74,300 | 68,600 | -3.5 | 4.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 18,300 | 18,500 | 17,900 | -1.1 | 2.2 |
| Durable Goods | 8,400 | 8,600 | 8,300 | -2.3 | 1.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | 9,900 | 9,900 | 9,600 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| Retail Trade | 53,400 | 55,800 | 50,700 | -4.3 | 5.3 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 9,900 | 10,900 | 9,600 | -9.2 | 3.1 |
| Food Stores | 8,600 | 8,900 | 7,900 | -3.4 | 8.9 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,100 | 16,200 | 15,000 | -0.6 | 7.3 |
| Finance | 10,700 | 10,800 | 9,700 | -0.9 | 10.3 |
| Depository Institutions | 5,900 | 5,900 | 5,600 | 0.0 | 5.4 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,200 | 4,300 | 3,500 | -2.3 | 20.0 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,800 | 3,800 | 3,600 | 0.0 | 5.6 |
| SERVICES | 65,500 | 67,000 | 63,900 | -2.2 | 2.5 |
| Hotels/Motels and Amusements | 6,800 | 7,200 | 6,600 | -5.6 | 3.0 |
| Personal and Business | 8,000 | 8,000 | 7,800 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| Medical and Health Services | 25,800 | 25,800 | 25,200 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Hospitals | 11,900 | 11,900 | 11,500 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 13,900 | 13,900 | 13,700 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Educational Services | 4,700 | 5,600 | 4,800 | -16.1 | -2.1 |
| Social Services | 5,300 | 5,300 | 4,800 | 0.0 | 10.4 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,000 | 8,100 | 8,100 | -1.2 | -1.2 |
| GOVERNMENT | 61,700 | 63,500 | 60,800 | -2.8 | 1.5 |
| Federal | 11,000 | 11,500 | 11,100 | -4.3 | -0.9 |
| State | 16,600 | 17,200 | 15,900 | -3.5 | 4.4 |
| State Education | 8,000 | 8,600 | 7,300 | -7.0 | 9.6 |
| Local | 34,100 | 34,800 | 33,800 | -2.0 | 0.9 |
| Local Education | 20,100 | 20,600 | 19,900 | -2.4 | 1.0 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

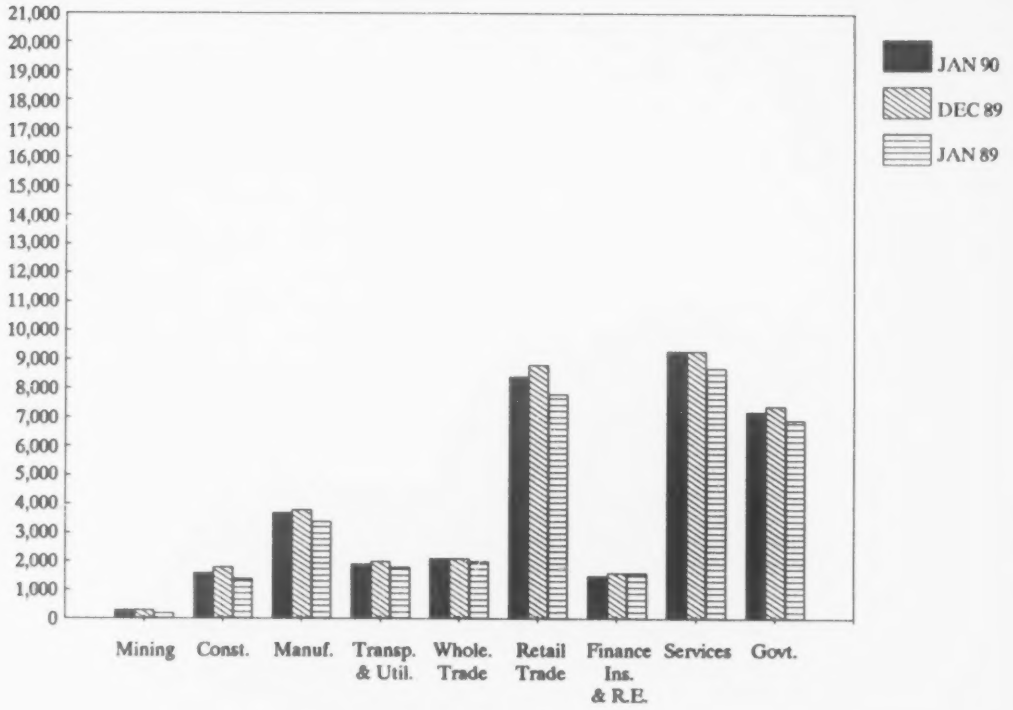



| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 70,300 | 71,300 | 68,600 | -1.4 | 2.5 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 10,800 | 11,300 | 11,200 | -4.4 | -3.6 |
| *MINING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,500 | 2,800 | 2,300 | -10.7 | 8.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8,200 | 8,300 | 8,700 | -1.2 | -5.7 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 59,400 | 60,000 | 57,500 | -1.0 | 3.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,200 | 5,100 | 5,100 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| TRADE | 19,900 | 20,600 | 19,200 | -3.4 | 3.6 |
| Wholesale | 5,800 | 5,900 | 5,600 | -1.7 | 3.6 |
| Retail | 14,100 | 14,700 | 13,600 | -4.1 | 3.7 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 7,600 | 7,600 | 6,900 | 0.0 | 10.1 |
| SERVICES | 18,600 | 19,000 | 18,700 | -2.1 | -0.5 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,900 | 7,900 | 7,600 | 0.0 | 3.9 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)




| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 36,200 | 36,900 | 33,900 | -1.9 | 6.8 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 5,600 | 5,800 | 5,000 | -3.4 | 12.0 |
| MINING | 300 | 300 | 200 | 0.0 | 50.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,600 | 1,800 | 1,400 | -11.1 | 14.3 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,700 | 3,800 | 3,400 | -2.6 | 8.8 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 30,600 | 31,100 | 28,800 | -1.6 | 6.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,900 | 2,000 | 1,800 | -5.0 | 5.6 |
| TRADE | 10,500 | 10,900 | 9,800 | -3.7 | 7.1 |
| Wholesale | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 0.0 | 5.0 |
| Retail | 8,400 | 8,800 | 7,800 | -4.5 | 7.7 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,600 | -6.3 | -6.3 |
| SERVICES | 9,300 | 9,300 | 8,700 | 0.0 | 6.9 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,200 | 7,400 | 6,900 | -2.7 | 4.3 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 |
| Total Private | 173,600 | 177,900 | 166,900 | 32.3 | 32.5 | 33.0 |
| Mining | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,100 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 40.2 |
| Construction | 6,200 | 7,300 | 5,900 | 36.6 | 34.6 | 37.5 |
| Manufacturing | 23,500 | 23,900 | 23,400 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 42.3 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 10,900 | 11,100 | 10,700 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 36.8 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 62,800 | 64,900 | 60,300 | 29.1 | 30.0 | 29.6 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 12,300 | 12,300 | 11,000 | 33.7 | 35.5 | 37.4 |
| Services | 55,400 | 56,300 | 53,700 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 30.3 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 |
| Total Private | $250.97 | $250.90 | $248.16 | $7.77 | $7.72 | $7.52 |
| Mining | 512.40 | 512.32 | 505.31 | 12.81 | 12.97 | 12.57 |
| Construction | 379.54 | 361.22 | 378.38 | 10.37 | 10.44 | 10.09 |
| Manufacturing | 344.84 | 344.01 | 349.82 | 8.23 | 8.37 | 8.27 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 415.74 | 429.46 | 395.60 | 10.66 | 11.04 | 10.75 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 187.11 | 191.40 | 185.00 | 6.43 | 6.38 | 6.25 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 283.42 | 277.97 | 283.87 | 8.41 | 7.83 | 7.59 |
| Services | 216.96 | 213.59 | 213.92 | 7.43 | 7.34 | 7.06 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 5,600 | 5,900 | 6,300 | 46.1 | 46.1 | 43.5 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,800 | 2900 | 2,500 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 40.2 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $379.86 | $382.63 | $374.97 | $8.24 | $8.30 | $8.62 |
| Rapid City MSA | 397.01 | 401.62 | 328.43 | 9.19 | 9.34 | 8.17 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | NUMBER | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 |
| Sex, Total | 3,349 | 2,782 | 3,685 |
| Male | 2,377 | 1,931 | 2,688 |
| Female | 972 | 851 | 997 |
| Race, Total | 3,349 | 2,782 | 3,685 |
| White | 3,014 | 2,514 | 3,408 |
| Nonwhite | 335 | 268 | 277 |
| Age, Total | 3,349 | 2,782 | 3,685 |
| Under 45 | 2,426 | 2,041 | 2,757 |
| Over 45 | 923 | 741 | 928 |
| 2/Industry, Total | 3,349 | 2,782 | 3,685 |
| Mining | 123 | 81 | 167 |
| Construction | 928 | 804 | 1,279 |
| Manufacturing | 936 | 778 | 761 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 185 | 115 | 240 |
| Trade | 485 | 398 | 518 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 55 | 59 | 70 |
| Services | 490 | 409 | 500 |
| Government | 147 | 138 | 150 |
| 2/Occupation, Total | 3,349 | 2,782 | 3,685 |
| Professional & Managerial | 349 | 309 | 320 |
| Clerical and Sales | 351 | 303 | 383 |
| Services | 334 | 240 | 377 |
| Processing | 157 | 101 | 116 |
| Machine Trade | 123 | 102 | 147 |
| Benchwork | 388 | 363 | 297 |
| Structural Work | 1,107 | 955 | 1,503 |
| Other | 540 | 409 | 542 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 3,349 | 2,782 | 3,685 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 650 | 621 | 1,139 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 643 | 469 | 542 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 1,469 | 1,055 | 1,500 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 587 | 637 | 504 |

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 2,939 | 2,966 | 2,944 | -.9 | -.2 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 18,118 | 10,643 | 14,316 | 70.2 | 26.6 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $1,338,035 | $989,352 | $1,297,952 | 35.2 | 3.1 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal | $43,481,349 | $44,128,744 | $43,735,200 | -1.5 | -.6 |
| JOB SERVICE | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) | 6,161 | 4,586 | 5,611 | 34.3 | 9.8 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 2,733 | 3,254 | 2,758 | -16.0 | -.9 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 8,090 | 8,645 | 3,595 | -6.4 | 125.0 |

| | January 1990 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $79,755 |

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

*South Dakota*
# Labor Bulletin

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05/88
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## Labor Force in January

There were 349,500 South Dakotans in the labor force in January 1990. There were 334,400 employed and 15,100 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.3 percent, up from the December 1989 rate of 3.7 percent, but down from the January rate in 1989 of 5.0 percent.

### Selected National Economic Indicators

| | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 127.4 | 126.1 | 121.1 | 1.0% | 5.2% |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 140.9 | 142.5 | 140.8 | -1.1% | 0.1% |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $146,392 | $144,058 | $139,970 | 1.6% | 4.6% |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,625 | 1,254 | 1,659 | 29.6% | -2.0% |
| Prime Interest Rate[5] | 10.1% | 10.5% | 10.5% | -3.7% | -3.7% |

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.